City Election-Tuesday, April 11. WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR MAYOR WILLIAM V. BRADY. ALMS-HOUSE COMMISSIONER. JEFFERSON BERRIAN.

moeratic Whig General Com Democratic Whig General Committee.—A regular meeting of this Committee will be held on TUES. DAT EVENING, April 4, at haif-past 7 o'clock, at the Broadway House. By order. PHILIP HONE, Ch'n. J. H. Horant Haws. Vice Ch'n. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR. Secretaries. 55 2t

In Democratic Whig General Committee.

Democratic Whig General Committee.

BROADWAY HOUSE, April 1, 1848.

Seed. That the Democratic Whig Electors of the Gounty of New York, he requested to assemble a County of New York, he requested to assemble respective Wards, at such piece as the Ward titee may designate, on WEDNESDAY EVEN.

Interest of Seed o

being the from the several Wards and Police Justices in their respective Districts.

Resolved, That the several District Committees consist of twenty-one members each, and the representations from the several Wards in said Gouventions he as follows:

First Durict, comprising the First, Second, Third and Fifth Wards, five Delegates each; said Delegates, when assembled, to each of the Chair, and supported District, comprising the Fourth, Sixth and Fourth Stath Stath and Fourth Stath Stath Stath Stath Address Stath St

make the whole number twenty one.

Fourth District, comprising the Tenth, Fifteenth and systems Wards, seven Delegates each. oth Wards, seven Delegates each.
Sistrict, comprising the Seventh, Eleventh and
In Wards, seven Delegates each.
Serrict, comprising the Twelfth, Sixteenth and

reinafter mentioned:
ict, at Second Ward Hotel,
trict, at Broadway House,
rict, at Tinkham Hall, Fourth et, and Av. C.
trict, at Henry Clay House, Av. A. and leiict, at 47 Howard.*

Z. MILLS, Vice Chairman. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, | Secretarios.

Tribune for Europe.

The Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly Tribune, may be bad at the counter in wrappers ready to send to Europe.

Ought New-York to Spenk Out? The Presidential Convention is now some two

The Presidential Convention is now some two months distant, and the leanings of many Delegates, the attitude even of some States, will very probably depend on the relative prospects of success with one candidate or another. All over the Union the question is anxiously propounded, 'Can the man we in our hearts prefer be chosen if nominated?' and more especially, 'Can he be morally sure of the vote of New York?' These questions are proper, are honest, and deserve candid, reliable answers. If the Empire State prefers any one man to all others—if she is more certain to vote for that man than any other Whig who can be started—the fact ought to be set forth as authoritatively and potentially as the circumstances will permit. If our State has no such choice, of course none should be indicated.

No Whig State Convention will assemble among us prior to the meeting of the National Convention:

The Presidential Convention is mow some two these shores, and the beart of every American responds to the senting to our fellow-Republicant these stores, and the their do not restline to the same such that is the first by the Republic of France and the Union the feeting suppose the success which has crowned their efforts in the greetings upon the success which has crowned their efforts in the greetings upon the success which has crowned their efforts in the greeting and part of the same or which has crowned their efforts in the greeting of France our sympathies and greetings upon the success which has crowned their efforts in the greeting of the same own on the same of the same of the words. Americans of France in our own truggle, which resulted in giving this glerious Republicant to the same of either. Americans of France our sympathies, and their efforts in the greeting upon the success which has crowned their efforts in the greeting. When resulted in very great the forther efforts of the leaf.

We was sent forth be heart of restling upons the success which has crowned their efforts in the greeting upon the success which has crow

representing fully two thirds of the population of the State. Should they see fit to apprise our brothren in other States, according to their best judgment, of the state of Whig opinion in New-York with regard to the next Presidential candidate of our party, their expression cannot fail to have its due weight with the Whigs of the whole Union. What are the objections to such expression?

We desire no manufacture of public opinion—no dictatorial enquestration. We do not care that the control of the stands, and likewise adopted:

Parkiers or Parks! Your glorious achievements have sounded the hour of the emacipation of the old world. Providence has deemed France wently of being the vangard of Europe, struggling for her rights. Children of different European attons in this free country, we have witnessed the beauty of the institutions of a great nation, and or very party of the providence has deemed France wently of being the vangard of Europe, struggling for her rights. Children of different European attons in this free country, we have witnessed the beauty of the institutions of a great nation, and two providence has deemed France wently of the rights. Children of different European attons in this free country, we have different European the institutions of a great nation, and two party and the providence has deemed France wently of their stands, and likewise adopted:

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Parkiers or Parks! Y

We desire no manufacture of public opinion—no dictatorial enunciation. We do not care that the Whig Members of our Legislature should tell the People whom they prefer; what we desire is a declaration to the Whigs of the Union of the preference of the Whigs of New-York. They have heard from New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, from Connecticut and Rhode Island, from Alabama and lows; they must naturally desire to hear also who is the choice of New-York. We trust they will be permitted to do so. If the State has no preference, or our representatives think it has more of course none will be declared. But if, on the Mr. Daniel E. Stokles then took the stand and not the presence of our presentatives think it has more of course none will be declared. But if, on the sone, of course none will be declared. But if, on the Mr. DANIEL E. SICKLES then took the stand and but just and equal that so it should be.

Hail, Connecticut!

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Whie placelity		657. Do last	was 9!	

Whig gain 299

....653 FAIRFIELD CO. ---- 65213 44

TOLLAND CO. Coventry, Whig gain of two Members, (a Whig town generally, though Loco last year.) Reported a Whig gain generally.

"THE MODERS STANDARD DRAMA."-Vol. VII. this Publication has just been issued by Josh Dovulass, the instit Spruce-street, It is adorned with a portrait of R. B. this Rev ers of plays will find it worth their at- no

The Great Demonstration Vesterday.

The demonstration yesterday effermoon in response to the French Revolution, was now of the summer of the first the first the summer of the first the first the first the summer of the first time the area in front of the City Hellward that a mercal factivity and the first time the area in front of the City Hellward that summer of the country is a summer of the country in the first time the area in front of the City Hellward that a mercal factivity and the summer of the city that time the area in front of the City Hellward that a mercal factivity and the summer of the city that time the area in front of the City Hellward that a mercal factivity was at hand, it is the first the first time of commencing the processing there were summer of the city that time the area in front of the City Hellward that a mercal factivity was at hand, and the summer of the city that the summer of the city that the summer of the city that time the area in front of the City Hellward that a mercal factivity was at land, which were seen hand former than the first time the area in front of the City Hellward that a mercal factivity was at land, which are the city the first time of commencing the processing there were not to the city that the summer of the words of the city that the summer was a first to the first time of the city that the summer of the words of the city that the summer of the words of the city that the summer of the words of the city that the summer of the words of the city that the summer of the words of the city that the summer of the words of the city that the summer of the words of the city to device was preserved; we are not independent.

Mr. Parker Liver then took the stand and treated the three words and the control to the process of the city that the summer of the words of the city to device where the summer of the words of the city to device was preserved; we are not independent.

Mr. P

President and Secretary from each nation, as follows:

France-Victor Durand, Vice-President; M. Rubel,
Secretary: Ireland-Veteran Thomas O'Connor, VicePresident: Charles Davies, Secretary: Italy-Farzonti,
Vice-President: Ationil, Secretary: England-E. J.
Webb, Vice-President: G. H. Evans, Secretary. Germany-Auguste Kvaner, Vice-President: Poland-Footany,
Vice-President: W. Langey, Secretary. Sectoral Juseph Gix, Vice-President; Albert Delachaux, Secretary. The Mayor then delivered the following address,

The Mayor then delivered the following address, which was received with scelamatics:

My FRIENDS and FRILOW-CITIZENS: It affords me the most unbounded statification to have been called upon to preside on an occasion like that which has brought together this vast gathering of freemen, who are assembled to bender their sympathy and warm contratulations to the citizens of the new Republic; the has shaken off the fetters which have so long bound and galled her, and her citizens, using in the mainstep of their might have declared them.

other hand, there is a decided and undeniable preponderance of Whig sentiment in favor of some one
candidate—so decided that the Whigs in our Legis
lature can hardly be unaware of it—we trust it will

All. DANIEL E. Steales then took the stand and
said: Fellow citizens! allow me to say that no
man could be placed in a position more calculated that the republics of the earth should establish a bone of
the content will the victors combination which monarchy is
continually forming on the other side. That the progress of human events, and the
man could be placed in a position more calculated
to rouse the beat sentiments of the heart—the deep
continually forming on the other side. That the progress of human events, and the
man could be placed in a position more calculated
to rouse the beat sentiments of the heart—the deep
continually forming on the other side. That the republics of the earth should establish a bone of
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the carried of the earth should establish a bone be responsibly and commandingly manifested be- vast and mighty multitude—a multitude called to fore the day of final adjournment. It seems to us celebrate the birth of Freedom, to pronounce eternal condemnation on all tyrannies; a multitude of free citizens of the great heart and center of the New Worldassembled for the purpose of extending to their brethren Our returns by Telegraph last night of yester world—the right hand of friendship and a recognition of

Our returns by Telegraph last night of yester day's Election in Connecticut leave no manner of doubt that the Whigs have gloriously triumphed reflecting their State officers by fully 3,000 plurality and at least 1,000 majority over all opposition. (The aggregate majority against Polk and his War of Conquest can hardly fail below 5,000.)

Among the fruits of this victory are

A Whig Governor, Lt. Governor, &c.

A Whig Legislature—both Houses.

Whig Sheriffs, is most if not all the Dounties; and Two Whig U. S. Senators, one of them for six pour form next March, in place of John M. Niles, Loco

Owing to the derangement of the Telegraph last night, our returns are far less complete than we had arranged for, but they are decisive. The Whigs have certainly gained in the general vote and in the House, and probably in the Senate also; (last year 13 Whig to 8 Loco.) The vote is unusually large as we had in the State Election in April.

144, when every nerve was strained by both parties.

Nobly done, Whio Connecticut

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1586. from her, has substituted the genius of liberty which now hovers over her for protection and rescue. If the oright and glorious spirit of Octonell—if his spirit, which has been called to another world, can look down upon this

been called to another world, can look down upon this soone, his jay must be complete, and he will send good angels to watch over and bring that salvation to his oppressed and suffering countrymen, which his own days were not long enough to accomplish.

Yes, my friends, the march of freedom is onward, and we shall live to bohold the day when not only the tri-colored flag of the Republic of France shall be united with the stars and stripes of America, but all the flags of all the National of France shall be found to the tribute of the stars and stripes of America, but all the flags of all the

of Republican brotherhood.

Mr. Sickies concluded smid tremendous cheering, when the stand was taken by Mr. Rockes who, smid great noise and confusion in front of the stand, spoke at length, and recited considerable highly-wrought patriotic

Mr. PEUGNET, representative of the French Comnittee, then addressed the meeting as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: When I look round me and see such an assemblage of freemen. I congratulate France, and we, the French residents of this noble City, are proud-we are all proud to meet with the same sympathy and generous response to the efforts of our countrymen, to throw off the yeke of menarchy and establish a free Republic, that they evinced in 1830, on the occasion of the glorious three days of July. We remember too, with gratitude, that when Gene. Lafayette, who had so nobly devoted his youth to the cause of freedom in this country, came here as a simple citizen, he was welcomed by the people of this mighty Republic—that noble patriot was honored for his love of liberty, for his pure disinterestedness, and for his regard for humanity—that noble patriot was honored for his love of liberty, for his pure disinterestedness, and for his regard for humanity—that noble patriot was honored for his love of liberty, for his pure disinterestedness, and for his regard for humanity—of freedom, thought the happy hour had not come, and have been a Republic; but that great man and true lover of freedom, thought the happy hour had not come, and he regret that we cannot give more of it than is possible in a skeleton report such as our space limits as to, Herr Kasid:

What sight is grander than such an assemblage of the way for those events which have brought about the three glorious days of February, 1842. The French Republic in 1848 is no longer a trial—an experiment, for it is accomplished! The Republic of 1848 will not fall, whatever fears may be entertained by some persons; it shall not and cannot fall, for it rests on a solid rock, on the will of the republic, who are devoted to the principles and will cherish the institutions of a Republic.

Gentlemen, when I think of the three glorious days of this Revolution, I think of the three glorious days of this Revolution, I think of the three glorious days of this Revolution, I think of the three glorious days of this Revolution, I think of the three glorious days of the section of the propel is the section of the propel is the people, who are devoted to the principles and will cherish the institutions of a Republic.

Gentlemen, when the days of the section is a free three days in the address which have the efforts of our countrymen, to throw off the yeke of

The Great Demonstration Yesterday. as you feel proud that your immortal Washington was had already risen in several States, but the best was yet to come. The Republican Londrehr (National Militia)

Philippe is no longer King! The French people have followed the example set by our fathers of the Revolution, and established a Government like our own, never hereafter to be shaken.

Other countries will follow France: Ireland, that poor, oppressed Ireland, that beautiful island, "first flower of the earth and first gam of the sex." will soon be free! England too will follow, and Queen Victoria will be the last monarch to sit on the throne.

Man every where begins to meterstand his rights and to look on his fellow-man as his brother, to consider all mankind as one great brotherhood. The poor and the downtrodden begin to look up, and the great family of man is preparing to enter a new era—to run the coreer of justice! Let us send, then, our congratulations to the People of France from this Emperium of Commerce, and say—Brothers of France, run with us the great carrier of justice! We have before us a sublime and and magnificent desirny, let us teach all mankind that they are capable of enjoying what we cipy, the biessings of free institutions.

Mr. Funtana, representative of Poland, then Mr. Fustana, representative of Poland, there

spoke as follows:

GENTLIMEN—I thank you for the hearty reception you have given to the name of Poland, the most unhappy country in Europe. You have heard of the sufferings of Irelasd, and the wrongs inflicted on her by England. Poland is like hur-not suffering so much, perhaps, from want and disease, but the victim of an iron despotism When she was overpowered and was going down to her grave, three crowned robbers cut her into pieces, each one taking a part.

Poland made no conquests when conquest was in fashion, but she aided is repelling the Tartars and other savage hordes who attempted to overrun Europe in the dark ares. Poland is not dead; she will live again! The era of Freedom in the Old World has come, and all nations will be free; the people of all countries will be brothers, and acknowledge one God—one Divinity, who, in His providence, will read them on to one happy destiny.

Mr. Bowlin of this City, and Mr. John Evans,

Mr. Bowlin of this City, and Mr. John Evans,

representative of Wales, then addressed the meeting. followed by Mr. WRIGHT of New-Jersey, when the meet-After the adjournment a large number of speak-

ers addressed the crowd from several positions. Among for Plus IX. them was Mr. William Wallace, who spoke as follows You must permit me to speak with my hat on, in this keen air, or, like Louis Philippe, I may catch a bad cold. The permission was given with load laughter. Mr. Wallace then went on to say that, if the ome with which we hall the hirth of Liberty in France, will reverberate across the Atlantic, and will reach the rest, and any other Whig who can be started—the fact ought to be set forth as authoritatively and potentially as the circumstances will stream the permit. If our State has no such choice, of course none should be indicated.

No Whig State Convention will assemble among us prior to the meeting of the National Convention no means are afforded of formally making known the preference of New-York except through the action of the Whig Members of the Legislature.

The following address to the French nation was the other stands, and likewise adopted:

The following address to the French nation was the other stands, and likewise adopted:

Parkiors of Parkis! Your glorlous scalescents have representing fully two thirds of the population of monarchs of Europe could see this wast mans of Republistate of things in Practice and Largette rational free-dom in our own country, in noble, free thinking as to gen-eral human amelioration. Frace might or might not so-lidify her democratic anthoms into Democratic Architec-ture, but the music of Washington and Lafayette would still peel on until it found "a local habitation and a name" in the hearts of all men, and the harmonious action of so-

> had been detained elsewhere, now gained a place on the stand, and presented the following resolution with some remarks. It was adopted by the crowd with liberal acclamations:

> clamations:
>
> Resolved, That the name alone of a Republic will not give to all their rights. That while the right of monopolized property in land is allowed to exist, the many will he at the mercy of the few. That and do arisocracy are the cause of most of the evils that oppress the human

Police Gazette, came forward, and after a few brief observa-

tions, offered the following resolution:

THE GERMAN STAND

The Chairman of the German portion of the de nonstration, Herr PHILIP SCHMIT introduced the speaking by a few remarks. He was followed by Herr speaking by a tew remarks. He was introduced and highly imaginative address, to which the mass responded in an enthusiastic manner. He was succeeded by Herr Försch, who said that they were assembled for such a festival as

imaginative address, to which the mass responded in an enthusiastic manner. He was succeeded by Harr Försch, who said that they were assembled for such a festival as the world had never equaled, and such as the sun never before looked upon. (Cheers.) What was the meaning of this vast assemblage and what event had they met to celebrate? They met to celebrate the great triumph of the French people. They had thrown down the royal betrayer, who having sworn to rule for the people, had only employed the power they had given him for his own selfah purposes. And they had taken the throne, the symbol of of royalty, and after carrying it in signifying that there were to be no more Kings in Fronce. (Loud cheers.)

But these were not the only reasons of that festival. The best reason was, that now the hour of universal freedom had sounded, summoning all free souls to contend in behalf of hierty for all men. (Cheers.) It had sounded in France, but not for France alone. It would echo back from Italy, from Poland, from England, from Ireland, from Switzerland, yes, and from Germany. (Great cheering.) The light of freedom was breaking in upon Europe, while the air of freedom was breaking in upon Europe, while the air of freedom was breaking in upon Europe, while the air of freedom was breaking in upon that hemisphere would destroy all aristocracies, all arbitrary power, everything opposed to its own nature. (Cheers.) That was the great reason of their joy, which was no mere empty enthusiasm. Freedom had now set out on her return round the world; and she would accomplish it, leaving behind her innumerable blessings. (Cheers.) One thing in this Bwolution was full of meaning, and that was the day on which it commenced. The 2nd of Febrary was the birthday of Washington, the great representative of Laberty. On that same day rose the new spirit of freedom from the Elysian Fileds in the City of Paris, never again to be cheated into banksment from France—from Europe. (Cheers.)

Here were the representatives of almost all civilized nat

which Herr Trasowani, editor of the Schnellpost, was called out and delivered an able and felicitous address of which we regret our inability to give even a sketch. In speaking of the degraded siste of the people in many parts of Europe, and their alleged inability to govern themselves, he inquired where was the fault, and dwelt with great power on the crime of their rolers; by the Grate of God, who have suffered them to remain in such a condition. He side specks in an admirable strain of the character of the revolution; the caim and noble maniem in consequence of it. After he had concluded, there was more singing; after which several ether gentlemen addressed the andience, which was now considerably diminished, in consequence of the listeness of the hour Finally, at about 7 o'clock, the Chairman formally adjourned the meeting.

THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN STAND.
The stand for the French and Italians was draped with their national colors, and around it was congregated an immense crowd of the resident citizens of those countries. About half-past 4, the French having formed in procession was headed by the Lafayette Guards bearing the banners of France and America, the Minerva Rooms, to the number of four hundred, and entered the Park.

The procession was headed by the Lafayette Guards bearing the banners of France and America, then came the Italians, with their national banner, side by side with our own, followed by the Poles, with their ensign of the white eagle, and the Swiss, with the white cross of the United Cautons, As the pro-

with their ensign of the white eagle, and the Swiss, with the white cross of the United Cantons. As the pro-cession reached the stand, the band struck up the Mar-sellaise, which was song in chorus by the crowd. The standard bearers came forward to the front, and waved the banners of the several nations together, and deafer-ing cheers from the assembled thousands. Three cheers were given for the French Republic, for Lamartine, and for Plus IX.

meeting would now be addressed by speakers in gave the scene unusual sublimity. In a few minutes Tam-

meeting would now be addressed by speakers in behalf of the different nations there represented, and tendered a free invitation to all who wished to express their sentiments on the great occasion.

Mr. Vionis then took the stand, and spoke for some time on the great principle of liberty, through whose powerful agency the present glorious Revolution has been accomplished. The great foundation of all liberty, he said, was equallty. We see it in this country, whose institutions are based upon it—we feel that equality is a political virtue. But the desire of equality does not spring from a free form of government; its origin is in the spirit which a Supreme Being gave to us. It burns the same longing for liberty; is implanted by all hearts, and is felt, even under the hardest forms of tyranny and savery. Before it, their strong chains are broken; their strength dissipated like dust in the wind. I I all governments this principle of equality is the foundation of liberty; banish this, you benden liberty. It is the want of this which occasioned the wrongs the people have suffered. The victims of iyranny cry for vengeance. Tyranis, who are natural enemies of liberty, feel this, and dread the hour when the people shall become the victors.

The speaker was interrupted by incessant cheering, and once was chilged to pause until the Marsellians had been again and most enthusiastically sung.

dress of the meeting to the People of France, a copy of which is published in another part of this report. It was received with tremendous applicate, after which Prof. E. Frix Forestri came forward. In introducing him to the meeting, Mr. Cayins gave him his hand, as a token of fraternity to the Republic of Italy!

Prof. Forestri said, the French had conquered a Vas Buren's waste Jackson's, akindfof an appearance of the Supreme continuance of the Supreme dix to relieve the Judges of the Supreme countries on Tuesday evening, April 4, 1848, 552 Court from doing duty as Circuit Judges in the various States of the Union for the period of one v

Prof. Foresti said, the French had conquered a dix to a preceding text. Oh, no! "progressive great principle—a principle which Providence has Democracy" tolerates no fixtures. Its Statute of planted deep in the human soul—the ail-powerful Limitations runs out every four years, and office bolders must run with it. No principle is in good a Government, for the People and with the People odor with the party longer than
They have broken down the last barriers of old Despotism. It was given out on the organ of that power which, from the earliest time, had kept and subdued, by the hand of force, this great prin-of Hussan Liberty. They attempted to tear from cipie of Hussan Liberty. They attempted and room of the sub-man's nature this power which came from God—the sub-ilmest attribute of the soul—against which the headman's ax is powerless, and which the fire and thunder of battle cannot blot out. Their oppression could not endure for ever; the nations began to grow weary of its chains. Cromweil horied the Stuart from his throne, and England Cromweil horied the Stuart from his throne, and England

ax is powerless, and which the cash channels of the cannot have the nations of the control of th

dreamed.

The speaker then proposed three cheers for the brave people of Poland, among whom had been preserved the earliest principles of republicanism, and who were first of the Northern nations to embrace and uphold the Christian religion. Three tremendous cheers were then given, and he concluded by proposing three more for the United Nations of France, Italy, Poland and Switzeriand.

Mr. REWBEL here made a few remarks, which we were prevented from hearing distinctly.

speech, expressing the deep sympathy which he aged by fire about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. felt, as an American, in the Republican movements We call the attention of our readers to the of Europe. He saked for three cheers for La Belle France, which were given with great enthusiasm. He speke of France, who is struggling for the same liberty, the same rights, we now enjoy. Let the voice of this meeting go forth to France. Let the nations of Europe tremble wherever kingly power exists. France has added her voice to that of America, and Tyranny is tottering upon its throne. He then adverted in glowing terms to the aid she gave us in our own struggle, piedging our present aid and sympathy in return, and concluded with an appeal in favor of the freedom of Ireland.

The following Song, written for the occasion, was then sung to a beautiful air, all on the stand joining in the chorus:

the oborus:

A JAMAIS! VIVE LA FRANCE:
WRITTEN BY ALFRED WHEELER.
Murch by G. H. Curtu.
Joy to the land of the clastering vine,
To the land of song and dance!
Aye shell a fedeless wreath be thine.
A jamais! Vive is France!
Columbia, with a cordial hand,
Salutes thee o'et the sea,
And hais thee as a sitter land.
Dear France, forever free!
Then joy to the land of the clustering v
To the land of song and dance!
Aye shall a fadeless wreath be thine,
d jamais! Vive is France.
A jamais! Vive is France.
No more thou 'll bow to kingly gold!

No more than 'lt how to kingly gold! No more a tyrant feel! For the voice of Freemen, firm and bold, For the voice of Freemen, irra ann so Is mighter than ateol.
The world shall scho with thy praise,
Thy fame shall glorious be;
And brighter shire in future days
Thy star of Liberty:
Then joy to the land, de.

Through this fair land each patriot heart
With hope and gladgess thrille;
For the Blue that soars with tireless wing,
Has perched upon thy tills!
There may be fold his wing, and rest,
A guardian to the each has nobly blessed
The Eacts or the Fars!
Then juy to the land, for.

A Barranse then took the stand. I speak, said of the before to the people, who have achieved the RevFrance has had other revolutions;

At 7 o'clock, the President rose, though a number of spentaneous addresses were delivered afterward; and at the same time the windows of the City Hall began to kindle, till in a short time it stood against the cloudy sky like a vast palace of stars-The effect was magnificent-The windows were all lighted from top to botton, and the Mr. Cavilus came forward and stated that the strong glow, streaming out on the crowded thousands,

vention, one-fourth of them will be office-holders was chilged to passe until the Marliase had been again and most enthusiastically sung.

Mr. Allen's motion, when they stood as follows:

Yeas 21, Nays 22.

Mr. Crittender, when they stood as follows:

Yeas 21, Nays 22.

Mr. Crittender, of Kentucky, then moved that Mr. CAYLUS then read a translation of the ad- of continuing it. They want no new shuffle. Among

It was given out on the organization o net of Mr. Polk, that no aspirant for the Presidency was understood to hold a seat in it. This was the implied condition upon which each member ac-cepted office. Nor is Mr. Buchanan's seemingly cepted office. ambitious conduct a violation thereof. He is put forward by the partisans of the reelection as a mere decoy. Mr. Polk, when the proper time arrives, will quietly bag his votes. Those delegates elected as favorable to his pretensions have no expectation that he will be normand and their wish is the will be normand and their wish is

FIRE.-A fire broke out at about half past ten

last night in Spencer's stove factory, No. 42 Water-st.— It was put out before doing much damage, but the stoves and other articles suffered a great deal from the water.—

FIRE.-The premises situate at the south-west Mr. Forrest followed him in a very enthusiastic corner of Attorney and Delancy sts. were slightly dam-

of Europe. He asked for three cheers for La Belle France,
which were given with great enthusiasm. He spoke of
on Botany by Rev. Mr. Hiseks. We are assured that Mr. H. visits this country with the highest testimonials of character and capacity, and have no doubt that those who may attend his lectures will find themselves amply repaid. It will be seen, by reference to an adve

> tisement in another column, that the editors of the Home Journal announce a new and beautiful novel for immediste publication. The number containing the first chapter, furnishes a good period for new subscribers to commence-

The Supreme Court and Court of Oyer

and Terminer, Judge Moone presiding, will commence COMMON COUNCIL.-The Board of Aldermen held

a meeting on Saturday evening at the Mayor's Office.
The only business transacted was the appointment of the following persons as Commissioners of Deeds for the City of Brooklyn to hold office for three years: J. Deher-City of Brooklyn to hold office for three years: J. Dener, nor, jr. W. H. Story, J. B. King, John Lomas, P. G. Bergin, Seabury Kissam, S. C. Barnes, B. S. Morehouse, F. H. Dehernan, G. B. Simonson, S. R. Mercelo, W. C. Herbert, Edwin Beers, N. P. Richmond, W. M. Boerum, Jeremish Voorbies, M. Van Buren, A. H. Sidell, A. U. Lyon, J. C. Smith, S. Smith, C. R. Stoddarf, Thomas Chadwick, E. C. Morehouse, Jesac Brinkerhoff, J. Barkers, S. D. Lewis, S. W. Burne, A. Hawley, C. Thomas, W. Furman, W. A. Greene, E. Martindale, P. V. R. Stanton, J. C. Watta, C. H. Thomson and C. E. Bulkley, C. H. Cooper, J. M. Simonson

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. The Nugent Case-Mr. Black.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 3. The District Court issued a habeas corpus to hear the case of Nugent, the Herald's correspond-

the hands of his Private Secretary, J. KNOX WALKER, Zsq. communicating a copy of the official dispatch received by the last steamer, from Hon. Richard Rush, the American Ambassador in France. The dispatch contained an announce ment of the events of the Revolution, the overthrow of the monarchy of Louis Philippe, and the establishment of the French Republic. The Message of the President expressed his perfect approval of he conduct of the Ambassador in his p cognition of the Provisional Government, such a approval being, in the judgment of the Presiden y what was due from the United States to the one member of the family of Republics.

On motion, the message and dispatch was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and

hand it was urged that for Congress to delay to recognise so grand a movement in behalf of human
liberty as had just been achieved in France, would
be totally foreign to the principles and character of
this country. What would be said if the United
States, which claimed to be the chosen home of liberty, should hesitate to recognise and encourage
the struggles of other nations to attain freedom for
hemselves. On the other side it was contended
that it was not yet certain whether the movement
of France would ultimately be an advantage to the
projects of liberal and republican principles of government. The experience of the past in that country was of a character to excite some doubt as to
the consequences of the present attempt, and it
would be more advisable to wait and see what the
developments would be. That time would enable developments would be. of the National Convention to know of what kind the future institutions of France were to be, and whether her revolution was really an occasion of congratulation or not. Beside it was urged that other business before the Senate required its attended by the senate required by the senate required its attended by the senate required by the senate re

Finally the yeas and nays were demanded on

Mr. CRITTENDES, of Kentucky, then moved that the Senate proceed to the order of the day, which was the bill to relieve the Judges of the Supreme

by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative—Yeas 11, Nays 154.

The general discussion of the resolution was entered upon and continued by Mesars. Hillian of Ala., McCleranno of III., J. Ingersoll., Hannell of Tenn., R. Ingersoll., Commings of Ohio, Gip. Dings. Bayley of Virginia, Duer of New-York, and Teck of New-Hampshire. The discussion was one of the most exciting that has taken place in the House, during the session. The subject of Slavery was introduced by Mesars. Gid. Dings and Tuck, in connection with the proclamation of the Provisional Government of France abolishing Slavery in the French Colonies, and produced a great deal of warm feeling. The debate was protracted till a late bour, when on motion of Mr. Ashmun of Mass, the House adjourned, Mr. A. then having the floor on the subject for tomorrow.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

EVENING REPORT.

SENATE....ALBANY, April 3-7 P.M.

The Par Redemption bill was made the order

for Thursday—the day set spart for the eulogy on Hon. J. Q. Adams.

The resolution offered by Mr. Gedding on Congress for a law pensioning the wide.

ASSEMBLY.

A host of bills were referred to be reported complete. The remainder of the session was passed in debating in Committee of the Whole the bill making appropriations for the expense of the Government for the current year. The following bills are also before the same Committee: Making appropriations for the State Treasury; do to the Western House of Refuge; to the New-York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb; to the Scotety for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in New-

closed. The proprietor takes this occasion to return thanks to his friends for the kindness and consideration evinced to him at all times during a period of ten years. evinced to him at all times during a period of ten years. American Hotel, New York, April 3, 1848.

The Victims of the Fire in Dunne-at. Both Boards of the Common Council met yester terday to take suitable measures with regard to the death of the lamented Meeers, KERR and FARGIS. On the assembling of the Board of Aldermen, Preside

FRANKLIN delivered the following address:

The District Court issued a habeas corpus to bear the case of Nugent, the Herald's corresponding of the Board of Addermen, President bear the case of Nugent, the Herald's corresponding to the Source of Nugent, the Herald's corresponding to the Source of Nugent, the Herald's corresponding to the Source of Nugent the Source of Nug

SENATE ... WASHINGTON MONDAY, MARCH 3.

A Message was received from the President by the hands of his Private Secretary J. Knox Walker, Zsq. communicating a copy of the official dispatch received by the last steamer, from Hom. Richard Rush, the American Ambassador

nanimously adopted in both Boards, setting forth the serrew of the Common Council on occasion of so great a misfortune and their deep sympathy with the friends and relatives of the deceased. The sum of \$1,000 was appropriated to the Fire Department for the benefit of the family of Mr. KERR, and it was resolved that the Corporation should attend the funeral in a body. A Committee was appointed on behalf of each Board, to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral ceremonies. FROM CENTRAL AMERICA -- REVOLUTION AND

On motion, the message and dispatch was referred to the Committee on Fereign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

A number of petitions were then presented by several Senators and regularly disposed of.

Mr. Allen of Ohio, then moved that the resolution previously offered by himself, tendering the congratulations of Congress to the French people be taken up.

On this motion an animated and interesting debate sprang up, in which Messrs. CRITTENDEN, Allen, Bagny and others took part. On the one hand it was urged that for Congress to delay to recognise so grand a movement in behalf of human liberty as had just been achieved in France, would be totally foreign to the principles and character of this country. What would be said if the United States, which claimed to be the chosen home of lib. INISHMEN!-See advertisement of the Note

Book of an Irish Barrister. For Mrs. Pittav's Scriptural and Temperance Wax Statuary at the American Museum, continues to attract crowds of visiters, and excites the admiration as well as wonder of every beholder. It is on exhibition at all hours, every day and evening; and at hair-past 3 and a quarter to 8 o'clock, a variety of chaste entertainment take place by that inimitable Yankee Great Western and others

Business Notices. iero are the special proved and destrable pattern, now ready, manufactured of the fluest beaver and saily, that cannot fail to snit the most fastidious; also, the beaver have been a board cloth date, and infants' fancy release.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY. Ma. L. N. FOWLER, Will deliver a Course of Lectures on Phrenology and Physiology, in Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Commencing on Tuesday evening, April 4, 1848, and

in which Messrs. Cass. CRITTENDEN, and BENTON, were the speakers.

It was finally agroed to take up the bill, which was accordingly done, and the bill was read. It did not, however, engage the attention of the Senate for any considerable length of time, for before any direct discussion had taken place upon it. Mr. HANNEGAN moved that the Senate go into Executive session, which was immediately agreed to.

HOUSE OF REFRESENTATIVES.

The rules were suspended by Yeas and Nays, and a joint resolution, expressing the sympathy of their recent revolution and the proclamation of a Republic, was introduced.

To the Ladies of New-Yosk.—The subscriber informs the ladde of this city that through the attention of his ladde of this city that through the ladde of this city that

York, moved that the subject be referred to a select consisting of one member committee from each State of the Union.

New York, moved that the subject be referred to a select consisting of one member committee from each State of the Union. Mr. Donnell of N. C. moved to lay the subject on the table.

The question to lay upon the table was taken by yeas and pays, and decided in the negative—
Yeas 11. Nays 154.

Mr. Donnell of N. C. moved to lay the subject on the kind in of which are offered at a very small advants from first cost. N. B.—As this is the only cheap stored to the kind in New-York, purchasers will do well to remember 94 Nasau-x. opposite the Herald Office.

DEVLIN'S CLOTHING WARRHOLDE, 32 John, corner of

Brown's, Bagley's, and others, all at prices lower than case be found at any other place. Gold Pens and cases repaire.

RICHELIEU GOLD PENS—DIAMOND POINTS—Have you tried one of the Richelieu Engressing Pens? They are sold, exclusively, by B. E. Warson & Co. 45 Williams and J. G. Savacz, 92 Fulton at and surpass every other Pon in fineness, flexibility and durability. They are Maknowledged to be the best and cheapest Pen in use. Also

agreed to unanimously.

The bill for the relief of the Funds of the Marine Hospital was taken up in Committee, but not disposed of. Recess.

ASSEMBLY.

A host of bills were referred to be seen to be seen the Abdication of to-day will contains a service on the Abdication of to-day will contains

coased to visit him.—To be continued this forenoon.—For ing been given up to die by their friends and physicians (Carey.

On the 15th of April the American Hotel will be closed. The proprietor takes this occasion to results.

this climate.

"THE OWL-CREEK LETTERS."—These very readable letters, originally published in the Journal of Commerce, have been collected into a neat duodecime by Baker & Scribner, 36 Park Pow.

In simulate.

None genuine, unless signed i. BUTTS on the wrapper readable letters, originally published in the Journal of Commerce, have been collected into a neat duodecime by Baker & Scribner, 36 Park Pow.